

## [VOL. IX.]

ed for in the flame.

**MATTHEW WALTON**

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**AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.**  
According to the census taken in 1795, the number of inhabitants in the seven Provinces amounted to 2,500,000; but the census just now taken by order of the States General, shows only a population of 1,750,000 inhabitants; such has been the effect of the tyranny of the Stadtholder and the Prussians under Brunsvick.

**HAGUE, Jan. 20.**  
The province of Holland, according to its new division, contains 55 districts, which derive their names from the rivers and brooks on which they are situated; and Amsterdam by itself contains 14 of these districts.

Each of the districts sends a representative to the National Convention. The province of Holland sends therefore 55 representatives, consequently as many as the other provinces together.

The French government has lately given a signal proof of its firm resolution to effect faithfully the independence and rights of other nations. The committee of Sealand endeavored to procure the re-union of that province with France; secret offers were made to the members of the Directory, whom they hoped to persuade into an acquiescence by representing how advantageous such a re-union would be to the French Republic; but the Directory declined the whole to the ministers of the Batavian Republic.

The French fleet, consisting of 1 ship of 80 guns, 7 of 74, 4 of 64, 2 of 58 guns, and 10 frigates and sloops, has been there eight days ready to take the sea, and waits only for a favorable wind. The destination of the fleet is not known.

**HAMBURG, Jan. 26.**  
Letters from Rochfort mention, that the frigate L'Andromaque, lately arrived from Gaudaloupe, had brought six islands of colons taken from the English in Grenada, 8 large boxes of silver in ingots, and 3500 lb. of silver plate, and a great many other articles of value. The Austrians took possession of Cracow, on the 15th inst. and the Prussian government is already established at Warsaw, once the capital of an extensive and independent state. The residence of a king dethroned, not by Jacobins, but by neighboring kings.

It seems gen. Favar, the Prussian commandant at Warsaw, places little confidence in the gratitude which may naturally be expected from the Poles, for being permitted to share the happiness of his Prussian majesty's subjects. He lately enjoined, under the severest pains, that every citizen who had arms of any kind in his possession would deposit them immediately in the arsenal.

**LONDON, December 10.**  
A comet was discovered on the eleventh ult. from the royal observatory at Berlin, situated between the Lyre and Swan's neck. It appeared through the telescope like a dark point, round and without a distinct nucleus; at eleven at night its direct elevation was about 238 degrees, & its declination towards the North 53; 10' 2". On the 12th, the sky was overcast; but on the 13th, the weather cleared up, and at 57 minutes after 5 o'clock, M. Bode estimated the direct ascension of the comet, at 282 degrees 29 minutes and 36 seconds; and its declination towards the north, at 22 degrees 49 minutes, 41 seconds. It is therefore retrograde; takes a direction from the South West towards Hercules and Opichus, and appears to shape its course towards the sun.

**January 18.**  
Tuesday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. It was the most numerous ever witnessed at this season of the year. Mr. Erskine addressed the meeting, exhorting

them to persevere in those efforts for the repeal of the late acts, which they had so auspiciously begun.

No publication has been read with more admiration, than the late speech of Gen. Wallington; temperate, bold, moderate and humane. "Look exclaimed," Mr. Erskine, in the conclusion of his eloquent speech, on Tuesday at the Whig Club, "Look while the blood and treasure of this country are lavishly wasting and exhausting, how that great and immortal patriot, preserves the peace, the harmony and the dignity of America. Like a great Colossus, surrounded by liberty, plenty, and peace, he bestrides Europe—observes all the miseries with which it is afflicted and by his wisdom and philanthropy, prevents America from experiencing the ill effects resulting from similar calamities. Good God!—Gentlemen, when I read the speech of the illustrious Character to the House of Representatives I should not be surprised that the people of America adore the great and beneficent Father of the Creation, who gave them such a guardian, and that they should only be prevented by a sense of religious duty, from paying an equal adoration to Wallington himself.

The Prince of Wales was married on the 8th of April, and Mr. Sheridan on the 25th of the same month. The Princess was delivered on the 8th, and Mrs. Sheridan on the 14th inst. so that the latter was the most expeditious by fourteen days, & that too with the difference of having a Boy. It was said on this occasion a considerable bet was depending between his Royal Highness and Mr. Sheridan.

**February 12.**  
Neither the Emperor, the King of Prussia, nor the king of Spain, had any ministers remaining at Paris so late as the latter end of last month, all expectation of negotiation having vanished.

The lower order of people in this country have of late been too much inured to the practices of fasting, that they will find no difficulty in complying with the injunctions of the proclamation in the Gazette of Saturday evening; but we have our doubts whether they would not more fervently wish to see the end of a fast.

On the 30th ult. an official note was delivered to citizen Calhoun, the French minister at Berlin, on the part of the Prussian ministry, assuring him in the strongest terms that his Prussian majesty was determined to observe the separate secret article of the treaty of Balle, wherein the king of Prussia is said to have promised not to interfere in the affairs of Holland.

**February, 10.**  
Advices received yesterday from Ireland, it is said, state, that the desperate insurgents in Armagh had gone to lengths that were horrible. They had surrounded several houses, to which they had set fire, and burnt to death the miserable victims of their fury. The number of lives lost could not be ascertained, but the violence of the insurrection was still raging when the account was dispatched.

**NANTES, January 14.**  
One of our light columns having discovered the retreat of Charette and his errant companions, attacked them, killed fifty and took their grand Standard, made of white taffeta, bearing a large crown, with the inscription, "Pro Deo et Rege." The thick woods in the neighborhood of Tablier, favoured the escape of the remaining Brigands, who fled as soon as they discovered our troops.

The inhabitants of the villages of La Vendee are almost all returned to their respective homes, and have delivered up their arms; they are tired of fighting, and assist the Republicans in the pursuit of their infamous chiefs. One of these people has led our troops to a place

where twelve of the chiefs were hid, who were immediately seized, and sent before the military commission. By the country people our troops found a great number of muskets, cannons furnished by the British, ammunition and provisions which were all hid in the earth.

**RELEASE, January 14.**  
It is with pain we have to state, that a party of those infatuated men, who have deluged the county of Armagh, are now turning their fury to the county of Down. On Wednesday night last, they penetrated as far as the road from Donmore to Rathfriland, about two miles from the former town, where they attacked the house of a Catholic, and perpetrated cruelties, too shocking to delicacy for us to relate; the whole country, of all persuasions, immediately assembled to resist them, and the neighbouring gentlemen have united their efforts to save the county of Down from this violation of the law. We cannot take upon us to state precisely who the instigators and abettors of these misdeeds are, but time will shew. It is a great pleasure, however, to reflect, that the affair which threatened so much calamity, is likely, through the addresses and liberality of a few enlightened gentlemen, to become the means of binding the Catholic and Protestant together by the strongest of all ties, that of mutual good offices and protection.

At a meeting of the association of Belfast Weavers, on Saturday last it was unanimously resolved, that they would not retain, in their houses, or in any manner employ persons concerned in the atrocities in the county of Armagh.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 9.**  
Extract of a letter from Samuel Bayard, Esq. agent of the United States in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated January 17, 1796.

"As soon as I possibly learn the fine of conduct, which the house of representatives mean to pursue, I am persuaded their conduct, as it regards us will be satisfactory. I should the house coincide with the president and senate, every thing here will go well: should obstacles on the other hand be thrown in the way by the popular branch of the government I doubt whether the western polls will be surrendered, or restitution made of our captured property. However, I trust that every man who has any regard to the honor, the faith, or interest of his country, will see the necessity of carrying the treaty fully into effect, so far as regards the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Armagh, Ireland, to his friend, dated February 2 1796.

"Since your departure from this country, the internal commotions have increased to a great degree; its progress is the most alarming. We are constant under apprehensions of a general war throughout the kingdom; the country people are so much divided in principle, that they are constantly watching one another, in particular at night, lest their houses should be demolished; there is not one day passes without the properties of many inhabitants being totally burned and destroyed: the poor cottager who is not willing to join the republicans, is inhumanly treated, on his goods contemned. I have many nights sat, seeing my neighbors' houses, barns, and offices burned to the ground. They assembled in large bodies on the 4th of January, an action took place between this city & Rich hill on a plain called the Ring, which you know there were several thousands concerned: the engagement was desperate with all sorts of weapons; it lasted for six hours; there were upwards of one thousand killed & wounded. The error that this day gave to our country, has caused numbers to evacuate this city,

and remove to other provinces; the damage was dreadful. You may rely upon this as an absolute fact: bring any eye witness to the same Cormac Dugan, captain of a republican party, who lived near Rich-hill, was killed a few days after; and eighteen of his men desperately wounded. They are in the hospital of Armagh, which is nearly full of wounded men—they attacked dean Allot's house and ordered him to proceed to a Roman Catholic chapel, and take on him the priests vestment, as there was a vacancy since priest Ciarly's death, he made his escape. All the gentlemen in this country are ordered up to Dublin to acquaint government of their situation.

"This is the way we are at present situated, the horizon of an approaching war, which for some years past, we expected is now at hand. God only knows the result of these affairs."

"Happy are you my good friend, to be in a land where unanimity and peace subsists: we are unknown to the blessings you possess in the land of freedom; we are willing to obtain liberty,—but the mode of conduct at present adopted, seems to reverse the true means to obtain that desired object. I am convinced that we will be as rotten as ever the counter-revolutionists of France were in La Vendee. I wish that you would inform your countrymen with the particulars here related."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 2.

"I was informed by Mr. Finckney, that a gentleman had just been with him, who has purchased a considerable tract of land on the Ohio, in Pennsylvania; who this spring will take out with him 1500 settlers, chiefly farmers, who are all engaged, and ready to embark. I cannot tell you the effect which the President's speech has produced through this country: I speak, I think, correctly, when I say it will be as near as pooling some millions sterling into the lap of the United States; it has excited admiration, inspired confidence, and reflected a degree of consequence on every one who bears the name of an American—it indeed there is no national character so high in Europe at this time as the American—every one who has ever been in the United States, seems eager to claim the rights of citizenship and to be considered as an American."

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Blount's motion, "That the message (of the President relative to certain papers respecting the British treaty) be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union"—and after various observations it was moved, that the question should be taken by the yeas and nays, which was done—they are as follows:

YEAS.  
Theo. Bailey, D. Baird, Abr. Baldwin, Lemuel Benton, T. Blount, R. Brent, Nath. Bryan, —Crabb, S. J. Cabel, G. Christie, T. Clabbourne, J. Clouston, I. Coles, H. Dearborn, Samuel Earle, Wm. Findley, Jesse Franklin, Alb. Gallatin, Jas. Gillespie, Wm. B. Giles, And. Gregg, C. Greenup, W. R. Grove, W. Hampton, G. Hancock, C. B. Harrison, I. Harbison, N. Havens, J. Heath, Dan Hilditch, Jas. Hollard, A. Kitchell, E. Livingston, M. Locke, S. Machin, N. Mason, Jas. Madison, John Milledge, And. Moore, P. Muhlenberg, And. New, John Nicholas, A. D. Orr, John Page, Josiah Parker, J. Patton, Francis Preston, —Richards, R. Rutherford, I. Smith, S. Smith, T. Sprigg, J. Swanwick, A. Tatom, Van Courtiardt, J. B. Venable, Ab. Venable, R. Winn.—57.



NOTES.

Benj. Bourne, Thco. Bradburn, Daniel Buck, Johna Coit, William Cooper, A. Folter, D. Folter, Ezek. Gilbert, Henry Glen, B. Goodhue, C. Goodrich, Roger Griswold, R. G. Harper, P. Hartley, Jas. Hills, Wm. Hindman, T. H. Henderson, Sam. Lyman, F. Malbone, W. V. Murray, John Reed, Theo. Seligrick, S. S. Graves, S. Sherburne, N. Smith, J. Smith, W. Smith, Zeph. Swift, G. Thatcher, R. Thomas, M. Thompson, Uriah Tracy, J. E. Van Allen, P. Wadsworth, J. Williams.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions.

Resolved, that it being declared by the 2d section of the 2d article of the constitution, "that the President shall have power by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present concur," the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a Treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted to the power of Congress, it may depend for its execution as to its enforcement on a law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such Treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purpose for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of confining the resolutions now moved, or this laid on the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago, after which Mr. Madison rose, and went at length into the subject, and then the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday April 7.  
Mr. Blount's resolutions were taken up.

There was no further debate upon them, and no motion of amendment.

The previous question was called, viz. Shall the question now be put? Yeas 54. Nays 37.

The yeas and nays were then taken on his first Resolution, and were Yeas 57, Nays 35.

On the second Resolution the same.

The following message from the President accompanied a copy of the treaty with Spain, communicated to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Thursday.

On Thursday, the 1st of April, I send herewith a copy of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, concluded on the 27th of October last, between the United States and His Catholic Majesty. This treaty has been ratified by me, in conformity to the constitution, and its ratification has been dispatched for Spain, where it will doubtless be immediately ratified by His Catholic Majesty.

This early communication of the treaty with Spain has become necessary, because it is stipulated in the third article, that commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida shall meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of six months from the ratification. And as that period will undoubtedly arrive before the meeting of the next Congress, the House will see the necessity of making

provision, in their present session, for the object here mentioned. It will also be necessary to provide for the expense to be incurred in executing the 21st article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens to obtain, with as little delay as possible, compensation for the losses they have sustained by the capture of their vessels and cargoes by the subjects of His Catholic Majesty during the late war between France and Spain.

Estimates of the monies necessary to be provided for the purposes of this and several other treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, will be laid before you by the proper departments.

GO. WASHINGTON.  
United States, March 29, 1796.

Lexington, April 30.  
London accounts of Feb. 16, state, that Admiral Richery, commander of the French Squadron Cadiz, was preparing to leave that place, and to rejoin the British Squadron, commanded by Admiral Mann, while place of rendezvous was at Lisbon. Admiral Richery's force was seven sail of the line and three frigates besides several British vessels captured by him in the Mediterranean; which he had armed. Admiral Mann's ship had all of the line and several frigates.

The whole circulating specie of England was estimated, during the year 1800, at 39 millions sterling. It is alleged on good grounds, that since the beginning of the present war, the export of bullion amounts to 10 millions. This has occasioned a scarcity of specie—the Bank of England have lately emitted three millions—a million of guineas have recently been coined and few old ones are seen in circulation.

The National Debt of Great Britain, may be estimated at present at 25 millions. The interest of which is about 12 millions a year; or one million each lunar month;—being 250 col. a week;—4661 for every working day of ten hours or 721. A minute, for the interest of the debt!

Extract of a letter from Charleston, March 6.

"There is a letter here from Paris, to day's date. One paragraph reads thus:—'Citizen Cassar is very popular in Paris.' Men have lately become sensible of his patriotism and feelings in America, for no other reason, than his being a firm Republican."

The novelty of the following fact has we think rendered it worthy of record. Some few months since, a negro man who had obtained his freedom, purchased his father at a public sale; since when this species of property having appreciated, he has disposed of him, and made money by the speculation.

Frederickson's Paper.

LOST.

Some time last week, in Lexington, A Red Morocco Pocket Book, with fifty papers of no use to any but the owner. Any person who will deliver said Pocket Book at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall be rewarded according to their trouble.

At Lexington, April 29, 1796.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at its last session, I do hereby give NOTICE to the district of Kentucky to come and settle their respective accounts with the Auditor, on or before the first day of August next, for all claims, certificates, or papers of any kind, which, by virtue of the revenue laws of Virginia, and not unconstitutionally, will be my official duty to compel me to have for judgment against them, as is by the said resolution directed.

GEORGE MADISON,  
Auditor of Public Accounts.  
Frankfort, April 19, 1796.

A BOX AND CHANCE DALL OF GOODS.

OPPOSED to be sent on from Lincolne, O. by J. C. B. B. in January last, are mislaid. Any gentleman, into whose hands they may have fallen, or knowing where they are, will very much oblige the undersigned, by informing Mr. J. C. B. B. at Lexington. 31-April 18, 1796

NOTICE  
The co-partnership of ELISHA WINTERS, and Co. having expired, they offer for SALE the following property:—

A complete and well-chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the present and approaching season, by wholesale or retail, at a very low advance. Also, an assortment of GROCERIES.

A two story BRICK HOUSE on Main-street, an excellent situation for business;—that valuable and well known tract or parcel of LAND, situated at the mouth of Tate's creek, 35 miles from Lexington, on the main road leading to Madison county house, containing 1000 acres; 200 of which is excellent bottom; the remainder hilly, but well timbered; 80 acres cleared, and free acres in timothy meadow, and twenty more can be made and watered with very little expense. On the upper part of this tract is erected a WAREHOUSE and CRIST HILL—the situation is perfectly secure, either from back water from the river, or flood in the creek.—The house is fifty feet by forty with four rooms.—The merchant mill has a sixteen feet pitch back water wheel, double geared French Burr stones; with cutting, nothing, screening, fanning and packing work, by water.—The Corn Mill has a 12 feet water wheel, over-shot, and double geared; the whole new and in complete order.—The water empties from the mill into a pond, whereon stands a saw mill in good repair, and a new hemp mill.—There is also, on the premises, a new framed Dwelling House, kitchen and store house with a number of neat cabins, and large and never failing spring convenient to a horse and covered 250 feet, and may be extended over a level piece of ground 150 feet long with every apparatus suitable for manufacturing cordage; a young bearing peach orchard; also a number of bearing apple trees.

A DISTRICT within forty yards of the mills, with over head waters—three stills containing about 375 gallons, with every thing necessary for distilling. A WAGON, with four good horses, a few head of cattle, and a large flock of hogs.

As the above property is situated in a thick settled fertile part of the country, where the greatest abundance of produce may be collected, and the land abounds with good timber for best building, and a very convenient spot for that purpose on the bank of the river Kentucky, it is evident that boats for the Kentucky trade, can be built and loaded at the mouth of Tate's creek with more convenience less expense and greater dispatch than at any other landing in the State.

The mills are now well supplied with seasoned flower barrels, and there is no boat on the stocks, that may be finished in a short time.

The purchaser can have choice of two or three if required.—The payments will be made easy, and the greater part received annually in produce.

E. WINTERS.  
J. WINTERS.

Lexington, Dec 24, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted to E. W. & Co. are once more requested to call and pay off their respective balances without delay.

Deliberately to work all persons employed, bartering, entertaining, or inducing into the Military service, Vagrants (Parasites), he being an offence bound to me, and has left my employ contrary to my orders or without any just cause. Those who do not attend to this publication, but should they themselves liable, may not expect any more favor than they will allow.

April 17, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Todd (deceased) to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate are requested to make them known that provision may be made for payment. The public are hereby cautioned against paying any money to said estate by any person but the subscribers who are authorized by the executor to receive the same.

JOHN PARKER, Executor.  
April 20, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Wm. John Story, Walter Taylor, James T. Wiley, Nathaniel Ewing, and Adam Ewing, do claim a prescription of 1000 acres of land, which was granted to John Watson, as assignee of Hugh Sudwell, in Clarke county, on the east side of State creek, in 1780, on improvement and a spring, known by the name of the Eshelton spring.—Any person claiming land that may interfere with that claim, are notified to attend at the above spring, and improvement, on the twentieth of May next, at which time and place, we shall proceed to take the evidences of title.—We then the Eshelton perpetuate testimony, respecting the several calls in said Sudwell's certificate, with the commission thereto, agreeably to a law of this State, in that case made and provided.

Kentucky 3d.  
At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held for Madison County, the 10th day of April, 1796.  
Michael Adams, Plaintiff.

John Williams, Robert Burton, Brandon Ridley, Archibald Henderson, James Henderson, Elizabeth Henderson, Executors of Richard Henderson deceased, and Keven Seely and Charles Harris, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The said Executors not having entered their petition in due season, to a rule of this court, and it appearing by affidavits filed to the court, that they are not insolvent, and that they are not the complainants, the court is ordered that the said defendants do appear on the first day of next term, to answer the petition of the complainants, and to show cause why the complainants' bill should not be dismissed, or why it should not be taken in the business of the court.

WILL IRVINE, C.M.C.

The Subjects.

HAVE in hand, a handsome assortment of MERCHANTS, which they will sell on every moderate terms for cash and country produce. A horse who please to deal with them as far as six or eight points, shall have a considerable abatement from the common retail price.

They will also dispose of their Tan-Yard and stock on hand, consisting of about four hundred hives and one hundred cord of Chestnut and black Oak bark; there is a good bark mill and a new fringed cutting up by 16, with 25 rooms and a commodious loft. There is also a good dwelling-house, with other necessary buildings, and 250 acres of land laid within 6 miles of the premises.

All those indebted to them, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment before the first day of May, otherwise they will be under the disagreeable necessity of paying their accounts into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

PHIL & MATTHIAS BUSH.  
Hartshillburgh, January 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in land, are requested to call on the undersigned, to obtain a copy of their demands, or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for land purchased from him, or for locating lands in the State of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their respective contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, bequeathed his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it his first object of his administration, to provision for the same, with as much dispatch, as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death by the hands of the Indians on his passage down a river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him; it is probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased in the western country, and he will stand fully ready to receive communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carmichael, agent for Kentucky, to receive and forward all communications in this line, alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has embarrassed all operations relative to his transactions, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intend that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.  
Richmond, January 23, 1796.

Letters directed to the said David Ross, on the above subject, (addressing said) shall be duly attended to by

THO. CARMEICHAEL.



